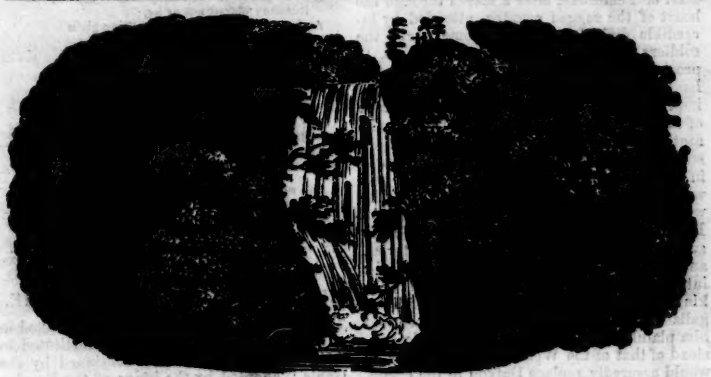
The Mirror

OF

LITERATURE, AMUSEMENT, AND INSTRUCTION

No. 984. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1839. PRICE 2*d*.



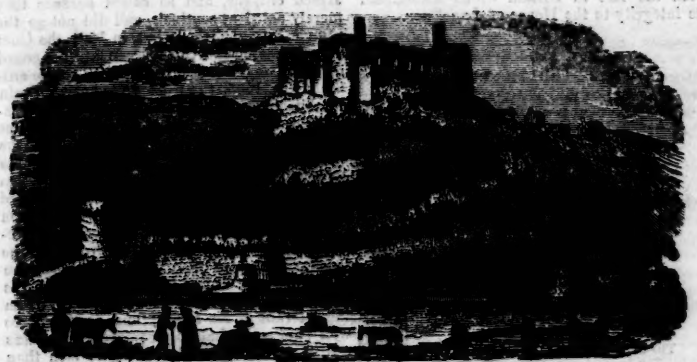
PWLL CARADOC, CARDIGANSHIRE.

THIS delightful and truly romantic water-fall is in the parish of Llanwnws, about ten miles from Aberystwyth, in a southerly direction; its great altitude heightens considerably the wild and rugged scenery which almost encompasses it.

> "Not Lacedæmon charms me more
> Than high Albana's airy walls,
> Resounding with her water-falls."

Wales has to boast of many other terrific cataracts, and among them may be mentioned the '*Falls of Park Mawr*, in Caernarvonshire, situate about a mile and a half from Llanrwst bridge. In wet seasons the water swells considerably, and is, on reaching this beautifully picturesque *Nant*, or dingle, divided in its fall over an almost smooth and perpendicular rock of above a hundred feet :—

> "In two impetuous torrents down the steep
> It thundering shoots, and shakes the country round."



HARLECH CASTLE, MERIONETHSHIRE,

Is seated upon a lofty rock, facing that part of Caernarvonshire called Eifionydd, on the left of Cardigan Bay. It was built by Edward the First, about 1280, and is a noble square building, with a round tower at each corner, and one on each side the entrance, with elegant turrets, similar to those at Conway and Caervarvon. It was impregnable on the side next the sea, and, on the other, protected by a prodigious foss, cut with immense labour and expense in the solid rock; it bid defiance to all assailants.

P.M. VII - 201.

This fortress was possessed [1468] by Dafydd ap Jefan ap Einion, a staunch friend of the House of Lancaster, and distinguished as much by his valour as the manliness of his person. It was besieged by William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, after a march through the heart of the rugged country, attended by incredible difficulties; for, in some parts, the soldiers were obliged to climb, in others, to precipitate themselves down the rocks: and at length invested a place till that time deemed impregnable. Pembroke committed the care of the siege to his brother, Sir Richard, who sent a summons to surrender; but Dafydd stoutly answered, that he had kept a castle in France so long, that he made all the old women in Wales talk of him; and, that he would keep this, so that all the old women of France should talk of him. Famine probably subdued him; he yielded on honourable terms, and Sir Richard engaged to save his life by interceding with his master, Edward IV. The king, at first, refused his request; when the gallant and generous Richard Herbert told him plainly, that he might take his life instead of that of the Welsh captain, or that he would assuredly replace Dafydd in the castle. This noble speech had the desired effect; but Sir Richard afterwards received no other employment.

Harlech Castle more than once changed masters during the civil wars. It was well defended by Major Hugh Pennant, until he was deserted by his men; and taken [March, 1647] by General Mytton, Mr. William Owen being governor, and the whole garrison consisted but of twenty-eight men. This was the last fortress in North Wales which held out for the king; and is also said to have been the last in Britain which maintained its integrity to the House of Lancaster.

THE SABBATH BELLS.

The Sabbath bells, the Sabbath bells,
They call us now to prayer;
And hark, the Jubilate swells
Jehovah everywhere.

The Sabbath bells, the Sabbath bells,
How many thoughts they bring,
Of home, and joys, those treasured spells,
From memory's fountain spring.

The Sabbath bells, the Sabbath bells,
How sweet their cheerful chime;
A holy melody that tells,
'Tis Sabbath-morning time.

The Sabbath bells, the Sabbath bells,
How many hearts that pray,
In cities pent and gloomy cells,
And gladly hail this day.

The Sabbath bells, the Sabbath bells,
The happy peasants come,
From village nooks, and woody dells,
To pray for peace and home.

The Sabbath bells, the Sabbath bells,
Rich, poor, the youth, old age,
List to the book of Heaven that tells,
One thought should all engage.

Seth.

THE ROCKET.

A mortal was the rocket's sire,
A lowly child of earth;
But the rocket despised its parent fire,
And spurned its humble birth.

And he gazed on the starry host of heav'n,
But they blazed not as he,
And yet not to him was a dwelling giv'n
In the azure canopy.

Then leapt he forth from his earthly couch,
And shot thro' the plains of air;
And he swore the forbidden skies he'd touch,
And shine the brightest there.

But he soared in his pride too near the rays
He thought so little worth,
And eclipsed, he fled so close a blaze,
And hid his face on earth.

And so ambition works with men,
Their fate must be the same;
They may rise—what then? they must fall again,
Who soar too high for fame.

E. M.

HISTORY OF THE GENDARMERIE.

The Guet, a company whose duty consisted in guarding the city by night, was instituted in the time of the Romans; continued by the Gauls; adopted by the kings of the Franks, and maintained under all the wars and disturbances of the feudal times. From the earliest period, the Guet appears to have consisted partly of citizens, furnished by the Prevôt from the companies of merchants and artizans, and partly of men appointed by the king, the number of whom amounted to forty-six; namely, twenty being mounted, and twenty-six on foot. In 1559, the Guet Royale, or company of guards, appointed by the king, was limited, by edict, to two hundred and forty men; and the Guet Assis, consisting of armed citizens, and so called because they merely acted as sentinels, and did not go the rounds, was abolished; but, in 1561, the Guet Royale having shared the same fate, the guard of Paris was exclusively entrusted to the citizens. In 1563, the Guet Royale was again established, and the company of citizens disbanded. From this period, until the first year of the revolution, the constitution of the Guet Royale remained unaltered, except in number, it having been increased in proportion to the wants of the capital. It was dissolved in the first year of the Republic; but as soon as a firm and regular government had succeeded to the disorders of the revolution, the Gendarmerie was re-established. Napoleon paid especial attention to the formation of this body; the men being selected chiefly from the veterans of his army; and, as they were well paid and admirably equipped, there was not in any country a finer body of men than the Gendarmerie à Cheval. The origin of the Gendarmerie, and of the National Guard, may be thus early traced to the Guet.

W. G. C.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS AND AMUSEMENTS.

BY J. D. LOCKWOOD, F.N.S.

(*Concluded from page 408.*)

BARNABY GOOGE, in his translation of "Naogeorgus," which contains an account of Christmas and its usual festivities in the sixteenth century, has the following verses:—

"*Three masses every priest doth sing upon that solemn day,*
With offerings unto every one, that so the more may play;
This done, a woodden childe in cloutes is on the alter set,
About the whiche, both boyes and gyrls do daunce and nimbly get,
And CAROLS *sing in prayse of Chryste; and for to help them here,*
The organ answwere every verse with sweet and solemne cheare.
The priests do rore aloud, and round about the parents stand
To see the sport, and with their voyce do help them and theire hand."

From this we may see that they were not, in strictness, particular whether the carols partook of the nature of songs or hymns. Solemn mirth, if such a term may be allowed, appears to have been the chief object of their solicitude: the "woodden childe in cloutes" here mentioned is, of course, the infant Saviour, supposed to be in swaddling clothes.

The same quaint author mentions another custom in vogue at the same time: the youth of both sexes used, on the three Thursdays preceding the nativity, to go about from house to house, knocking at the doors, and singing Christmas carols. This is a German custom; it was practised in England at one period very commonly, and in some parts is yet scarcely obsolete.

In the grand Christmas feasting kept up at court, and amongst the nobility, the singing of carols always constituted an important part of the ceremonies of the day; and Christmas-eve was invariably celebrated, as at present, with much mirth and festivity.

Among the regulations for duly conducting a feast of this description at one of the inns of court in the fourth year of Elizabeth, Dugdale has given the following:—"*At night, before supper, are revels and dancing; and so also, after supper, during the twelve daies of Christmas. The antientest master of the revels is, after dinner and supper, to sing a carroll, or song, and command other gentlemen, then there present, to sing with him and the company; and so it was very decently performed.*"

The above quotation lets us into the mysteries of Christmas as maintained by our ancestors, in which we see that, after the lapse of many generations, the custom has not very materially altered,—what little change may have taken place being decidedly for the best: the rude mirth of the "olden times of good Queen Bess" not exactly suiting modern tastes.

Carols at this period were, no doubt, divided into two kinds; the one of a scriptural character, having the birth of Christ for its theme, which were sung in churches and through the streets by wandering singers, as at present, ushering in the Christmas-day. The other kind, as the previous extract from Dugdale would tend strongly to confirm, were of a decided convivial character, and well adapted for feasting and merriment; in fact, we may look upon this kind as nothing more than songs, whose usual theme, of course, would be good cheer, mirth, and Christmas merry-making: they, doubtless, were sung in honour, not of Christmas-day itself, but of the feasting usually made on that day by persons of all classes.

These convivial, or, as Tusser calls them, "jollie carolls," were sung by the united strength of the company, or by the itinerant minstrels who usually attended the feasts for that purpose, during the daily revelry and mirth, at the houses of the great and wealthy, throughout the whole of Christmas. This was a time of harvest for them, and well they would exert themselves to reap their reward.

Carols of this kind are called "Wassel Songs," and may be traced back to the Anglo-Normans, who were very prone to conviviality, and encouraged anything that was in the least likely to extend or confirm the custom.

In the northern, and some of the midland counties of England, carol singing is not yet obsolete; and, in the metropolis, we may sometimes hear a poor, half-clad, hungry itinerant, croaking out in a most lamentable drawl, a "God rest you, merry gentlemen!" which ought to be sung to our old tune, which, however, they mostly forget. I never see these poor, shivering beings, without regretting the fallen state of the minstrels, who, in the olden times, used to infuse mirth into the souls of our stalwart ancestors, and make their homes ring again with their lusty lungs. "Times are changed," said Goldsmith; and well he might; whilst listening to some poor croaker, drawling out one of his own ballads in the street.

Carol singing seems now to have located itself in "Land's-end" and its neighbourhood; for Cornish carol chanting decidedly carries away the palm from the rest of their brethren; and most of those sung, are very old, being, in fact, mostly preserved by tradition among the inhabitants of that quarter. Tradition states, they are upwards of three centuries old; which is most likely true; and many of the singers, even now, learn them traditionally as well as the music, which they preserve very faithfully: the same may be said of some of the ballads and ballad-singers.

In order to give the reader an idea of the humble effusions of these poets, I shall give them four verses of a provincial one which I picked up in the city of York some years since; it is on coarse, whity-brown paper,

and "Imprinted at Yorke By J T. 1672." It is adorned with a most extraordinary specimen of wood engraving, such, indeed, as would make Albert Durer stare no little were he alive to see it:—

"God speede ye well, my merrie friendis
Good newes I tell to make amendis,
For toyle and payne longe since paste,
Which up to *yule time* onley lastes.

Merrie ladies and gentlemen eke I trowe
Will funne fynde for themselves enow;
Merrie laddes cold weather ye care notte,
Whyle I can boyles ye *furmity* goode and hotte.

Good speede my maydes, and right merrie be,
For yule time cheere runs most merrilee
Shepherds come home from golden fieldis
To grete ye with their fine ballad tales.

Upe boyes upe and be ye early housewifes lark,
Rise upe and runne through snow and darke;
And cake of plum and goodly cheese will she give,
And merrie make ye whiles the yule time live."

There are some words in this provincial specimen that require explanation: Christmas was often, and is now, in the north, called *yule time*, and there is still extant a ceremony of putting the "yule log" on the fire, which always is done in the north country farm-houses to this day. The log is carried in state, and deposited on the fire, and there it is kept burning for a day or two.

Furmity, mentioned in the last line of the second verse, is a mess made of creed wheat, which they use for breakfast, dinner, and tea, during the Christmas. This, though quite common in the north, is unknown to the metropolis.

The last verse alludes to a custom also still extant in that part of the country: the boys get up early to go a "*Christmas boxing*," and he who first arrives at any farm-house is called the "Early bird," and gets a few pence and a slice of plum-cake and cheese; whilst those who come after are obliged to be content with the cheese and cake, without the pence. The boys often are out, questing for "*boxes*," before daylight in that part of the country, the inhabitants usually rising early on Christmas-day to put the "*glorious pudding in the pot*."

All these customs have been followed for centuries, and their origin is probably lost in tradition. "Plow Monday" is also yet kept up, with some slight appearance of mirth, in the north: parties of men and women go from house to house, dancing in the Morice fashion.

Having given a specimen of the old provincial carol, I cannot finish this little essay without extracting the following capital old song from a curious, and no less rare, collection of provincial songs; I presume it is not known, and shall not, therefore, hesitate to quote it:—

Mye boyes come here
Theres capital cheere
Tis Christmas tyme, let myrthe goe rounde
With a flaggon of Ale, bye tyme well brown'd.

Drinke boyes drinke
And never thinke
Of crustie old tyme, his scythe and his glasse,
He cannot, nor dare not, this waye passe.

Drink and be wise
Till red Phœbus arise
And banish colde care from the good waning year:
The Old Year, he shall dye, mid plenty of cheere,

Mye boyes, come passe
Your empty glasse,
And fill them with ale, as the world is of strife,
And toaste to the widow, the maide and the wife.

Come, drink success,
You cannot do less,
To the new coming yere, may it be loaded with funne,
And ne'er bring us worse than the old one has done.

This song, judging by the style and the paper on which it is printed, it being on a fly-sheet, I should refer back to the middle of the seventeenth century; and it appears to me to be a good specimen, and has the advantage of not being much known.

The only remnants of the olden Christmas in the metropolis, is the decorating of churches, the customary feasting, and the no less well-known "boxing."

The "*Waits*" have taken the place of the itinerant minstrels, and, in my estimation, these peripatetic musicians are not altogether unworthy of their hire. I had the pleasure, a few nights since, to be awakened out of a "*most sweet slumber*" to listen to the noise of a bugle, horn, fiddle, and fife; strange as the mixture of music may be, I thought the thing pretty: most likely it was the novelty, and not the beauty, of the melody.

In York, I well recollect the waits mustered a good band, both of instruments and voices; and, when pealing through the quiet streets of that venerable city, have always thought them unrivalled.

In conclusion, it may be as well to observe, that the first printed collection of carols was published by Wynkyn de Worde, in the year 1521; the colophon of this work is as follows:—

Thus endeth the Christmasse Carolles,
newly imprinted at London, in the
fletestreete, at the sygne of
the sunne by Wynkyn de Worde
the Yere of our lorde
M.D.XXI

RECOLLECTIONS OF LORD BYRON.

BY DR. RUDGE.

Lord Byron and Miss Chaworth.

In a correspondence on the olden writers, published by Dr. Rudge, occurs the following interesting anecdote of Lord Byron:—Lady Temple, in one of her letters previous to her marriage, says, "she has read some *pretty lines of my Lord Biron to his wife*." Who was this Lord B.? Mr. Courtenay, in his delightful work, says, "perhaps B. was an invented person." It is very singular, however, that the third Lord Byron married a Miss Chaworth, (Collins, vi. 108,) and was living at the period in which Lady Temple wrote this letter. *Apropos*.—I may here

relate an interesting anecdote of Lord Byron. It is well known that a lady of the name of Chaworth was the *first love* of the POET—the *poeta nascitur* of our day. He once mentioned the circumstance to myself, and I perfectly remember the occasion upon which the conversation took place, and subsequent information and events have impressed it more strongly on my memory. We had been playing together at cricket, a game of which he was once particularly fond, and on retiring to the study he threw himself on the sofa, apparently exhausted. Among other books on the sofa, was a volume of Moore's poems: on expressing my admiration of several stanzas he read aloud to me, he remarked that they were not *original*, and he could repeat the parallelisms in two or three instances. I requested him to do so, and also to write them down in his copy, of which he afterwards made me a present, and from which I now transcribe as follows what he wrote:—

MOORE.

"And I will send you home your heart,
If you will send back mine to me."

Parallel in Suckling.

"I pray thee send me back my heart,
Since I cannot have thine."

MOORE.

"'Tis not that I expect to find
A more devoted, fond, and true one,
With rosier cheek or sweeter mind—
Enough for me that she's a new one."

Parallel in Rowe.

"'Tis not because I love you less,
Or think you not a *true one.*
But if the truth I must confess,
I always lov'd a *new one.*"

I know not what associations were passing in his mind as he finished writing, but he suddenly started up, and with an eye of fire and intelligence—and who that has ever seen him excited will ever forget his look!—exclaimed, "that these were the feelings of a rake, and of one that had been crossed in his affections, to whom *all but one* was indifferent, she—she!"—he here paused; and, subsequently, when his paroxysm had subsided, and he became cool and collected, he gave me an account of his passion for Miss C., &c., and some particulars respecting the family of which I had never before heard, nor I believe, till then, of the name of the lady.

At the period at which the above conversation occurred, he was a member of the University of Cambridge, in his description of which, and of the manner in which he spent his time at college, I was much interested; and, if I may judge from what he mentioned, a college life was anything but agreeable to his taste and feelings. He gave me a pressing invitation to visit him, which was renewed in a friendly letter in the following spring; but the invitation was one of which I was not able to avail myself, and I have often since on many accounts regretted it. In looking over some papers lately, I found copies of two letters, one of which was addressed to an old friend, Mr. R., and the other to Sir G. A. R., Bart. In the latter, in which I enter into more particulars respecting Lord B., is the following extract; and, as it is not without its interest, considering his subsequent fame and the false estimate I had then formed upon two points; namely, his future powers as an orator, and his writings as a poet, I will transfer the account to this page:—"We have had under this roof for some time past Lord Byron, who will leave us in a day or two for Scotland. He is a sensible, and, what a nobleman should be, a most courteous and fascinating young man; he has infinite wit and humour, with a dash now and then of sarcasm, on the literary writers and political characters of the day, but I thought him too severe and caustic on the conduct of your friend Mr. C., whom I lately met at your table, in reference to what many regard, and among others yourself, as a master-stroke of policy. With this exception, he is every thing that is delightful in manner and conversation; and when the time comes in which he will take his seat in the House of Lords, I have little doubt he will prove one of its most distinguished members, as well as one of the most eloquent speakers of the day; for he has every accomplishment to render him such. He has what is a *sine qua non* in an orator—a most tenacious memory—he is seldom or ever at a loss for the most choice and accurate language in which to clothe his sentiments, and a mind richly stored with classical and historical literature—a sweet and melodious voice—a fine and handsome person—and manners the most dignified and engaging; he cannot fail to succeed. He has a great facility too in writing verses, of which, from the specimens he has let me read, I do not think so highly as of his other qualifications. Of his facility in composing, I had a proof the other day. While giving me an account, as we were walking, of the Cambridge examinations, he made an abrupt pause in his conversation—he seemed under considerable excitement, took out his pencil, and with the utmost rapidity wrote some twenty or thirty lines on a piece of paper in a copy of Little's poems, which I have now in my possession, and of which he afterwards made me a present on leaving. When he had finished, he apologized for his apparent rudeness, and added, "Ah! this is the way that I put down the thoughts that occur to me at the moment—the *vis poetica*, if it ever come, must come spontaneously, and I could as soon fly as ascend the mount (Parnassus) at the bidding of myself, or at the call of another!" This representation of himself I believe to be perfectly accurate. Many years after this incident was recorded, I met him by accident in one of the streets leading to the theatre. It was at the time at which Kean was in the meridian of his histrionic glory; and of Kean, to whom the conversation then led, he remarked, that *his* was the *ne plus ultra* of good acting—perfect in

every conceivable point, notwithstanding some personal disadvantages with which he had to contend; and in this opinion I expressed my acquiescence, adding, that I had often mentioned to some of my friends my regret "that you, who were so able to embody the strongest passions in the most powerful language, had not, as yet, produced a tragedy, in which the talents of this unrivalled actor might still farther be tested," and I even pressed him to *sit* down—I had hardly pronounced the word, but he checked me, and giving a significant look, said, "*sit* down—I never could *sit* down to compose. Mind you not what I once told you! what I do, is done at the inspiration of the moment—I must be tasked to nothing; and the mechanism of writing, which I detest, has only been employed to record what has occurred to my mind spontaneously, while riding on horseback, moving on my legs, or lying in my bed;* however, perhaps I may, some time or other." He then expatiated, at some length, on the peculiar points in which the excellencies of Kean were exhibited, and quoted several passages, in the delivery of which he was unrivalled; and he ended by saying, that he was to appear that evening in one of his most splendid parts—Richard III. —and that I must accompany him. Mind you be with me at five o'clock, and, after taking a mutton-chop, you shall accompany me to the theatre, and I'll point out to you what I think inimitable acting, and the very embodying, in attitude, look, and manner, of what the poet, could he witness the exhibition, would pronounce his fancy had created. I lament I did not afterwards take a minute, according to my usual custom, of his conversation, and mark the particular passages to which he referred. It struck me at the time, that his criticisms were no less just, than were his remarks striking and original. I went to the theatre with him, and I need not add, that I enjoyed a rich treat; and after the play, Kean came to his box—the first and the only time I was ever in the company of that great actor.

WIDOW'S VEILS.

Why does a veil of deepest dye,
Form part of widow's gear?
Its folds can hide a tearful eye
—Or eye that wants a tear!

---

* Since the above was written, I have read his life by Galt, and within these few weeks, the "Idler in Italy," by the highly-talented and beautiful Countess of Blessington. The latter is an enchanting work; and with that part of it, in which she gives an account of her intercourse, &c., with Lord Byron, when at Genoa, I was, of course, particularly interested, from knowing his lordship when young, and esteeming him when in more advanced years; with respect to the *lameness*, to which both of these writers advert, it was scarcely perceptible, and I had been in his company several days before I remarked it. I have often played with him at cricket; and it never occurred to me, that it was any disfigurement to his person, or any impediment to his movements in this manly and stirring exercise.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.

(*Concluded from page* 418.)

The Mount Carbon Railroad.—This Company was incorporated in the spiring of 1829, and the railroad was begun in the succeeding October. It commences at Mount Carbon. At the termination the road is elevated upon thirty-one piers of masonry, erected upon the landings. The road passes thence through the gap of Sharp Mountain, following the valley of the Schuylkill to Morrisville. It here leaves the Schuylkill, at its junction with the Norwegian Creek, stretching up the valley of the latter, and crossing it several times; hence it runs directly through Pottsville to the Forks, a distance of 6,208 feet from the piers. The East Branch is 14,200 feet in length. It passes through the Peach Mountain track, and terminates upon the Flowery Field tract, &c. The West Branch commences at Marysville, and is 16,400 feet in length. This railroad has a width of seventy-eight feet surface, occupied by a double track from the head of both branches to the commencement of the piers at Mount Carbon, where a third track is added. Each track is four feet and a half inches wide. At every distance of eight feet, a drain eighteen inches in depth, and filled with broken stone, crosses to the side ditches, the stone forming a bed on which the sleepers rest. On the sleepers, which are of oak, cradles or cheek-blocks of the same material are treenailed, in which the rails rest, and are wedged, being thereby elevated above the part of the sleeper that crosses the horse-path. In some places, however, the cheek-blocks and sleepers are in one solid piece. The rails are of oak, and on the main line, are uniformly six inches by ten: but on both branches the rails of the ascending track are six inches by eight. On the heavy track, the rails are of the same dimensions as on the main line. The iron plates on which the wheels run are two inches wide, by three eighths in thickness, bevilled on the edge, and having the nail-holes counter-sunk, the heads being trimmed off to prevent jarring. The cost of this railroad was 100,000 dollars.

The Schuylkill Valley Railroad.— This commences at Port Carbon, and terminates at Tuscarora, a distance of ten miles. There are fifteen lateral railroads intersecting it, the distances of which combined amount to about thirteen miles. The main stem consists of a double track, the laterals have but a single track. The cost of the main stem was 5,500 dollars per mile: that of the laterals 2,600 dollars per mile.

The Schuylkill Railroad, is thirteen miles in length, consists of a double track, and cost 7,000 dollars per mile.

The Mill-Creek Railroad commences at Port Carbon, and extends up Mill Creek, four miles. This road consists of a single track, and cost about 14,000 dollars. There are about three miles of lateral railroads, intersecting the main stem, which cost about 2,000*l.* per mile.

The West Branch Railroad.—This commences at Schuylkill Haven, and terminates at the foot of the Broad Mountain. The length of the road, including the West Branch, is fifteen miles. The main stem has a double track, the cost was upwards of 150,000 dollars. There are also about five miles of lateral road intersecting it, which consists of a single track, the average cost of the laterals was about 2,000 dollars per mile.

The Pinegrove Railroad.—This extends from the mines to the Swatara feeder, a distance of five miles. This road cost about 30,000*l.*

The Little Schuylkill Railroad, commences at Port Clinton, and extends up the stream to the mines at Tamaqua, a distance of about twenty-three miles. It was finished in the latter part of the year 1831.

The Lackawaxen Railroad.—This commences at the termination of the Lackawaxen, Delaware, and Hudson Canal, and connects that canal with the coal bed in Carbondale. It is sixteen miles in length, and overcomes an elevation of 800 feet. This rise is surmounted by five inclined planes, in three and a half miles, each from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in length. The cars are drawn up by stationary engines. The railroad consists of a single track of wooden rails, capped with iron. The cost was 6,500*l.* per mile.

The Cartral Railroad, extends from Pottsville down the valley of the Shamokin Creek to Sunbury, which is near the junction of the Susquehanna with its western branch.

The West Chester Railroad, leads from the Borough of West Chester, which is twenty-three miles west of Philadelphia to Paoli, where it joins the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad.

The Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, —The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,—The Alleghany Portage Railroad, are other grand works, to which we must refer the reader who desires information upon them, to the works of Mr. Tredgold, and Mr. Wood, and the Reports of the engineers themselves.

The Manchester Railroad, is in Chesterfield, County Virginia. It extends from Manchester to the coal mines. It consists of a single track, and is thirteen miles in length.

The Charleston and Hamburg Railroad. —This extends from Charleston to Hamburg, on the Savannah river, opposite Augusta. It consists of two divisions; the eastern division, from Charleston to Edisto river, is sixty-two and a half miles in length. The western division, from Edisto to Hamburg, is seventy miles in length. The road is constructed of wood, with tracks of iron, and is designed for steam locomotives. This was undertaken by the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, which, however, afterwards received pecuniary assistance from the State of South Carolina.

Lastly we have to notice the

Lake Pontchartrain Railroad.—This is about four miles and a half in length, and extends from Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans. It consists of a single track. It is perfectly straight, and nearly level, the ascent and descent being only sixteen inches. The rails weigh thirty-five pounds per yard. The cost was 15,000 dollars per mile. The company by which it was constructed was incorporated in January, 1830, with exclusive privileges for twenty-five years. The road was finished, and opened on April 16, 1831. An act of Congress was obtained by the company in the session preceding, establishing a port of entry on Lake Pontchartrain. The company upon this constructed an artificial harbour and breakwater in the lake at the termination of the Railroad. This port is called Port Pontchartrain.

Here we conclude our catalogue, such being the greater part of those which have come into active operation: were we to enumerate the numbers which daily arise, schemes for forming other extensive lines, or even those which, with better chance of completion, are being incorporated, and have commenced upon their plans, the list would swell itself to tenfold its present length. But these we have altogether eschewed: scheme and bubble companies must end where they began; and, heaven knows, that there are too many hundreds of such fathered upon the world already. Not, however, that many of those plans, which though they fail to be carried into present practicability and execution, evince the high talents of masterly engineers, and eminent powers of mind.

We cannot more appropriately close the columns of our volume, nor present a more delectable treat to our numerous readers, than inserting these beautifully written

THOUGHTS ON ETERNITY.

"Futurity! how vast the range of thought that single word opens to our view! Vast, indeed, for it is without horizon. We are about to raise the calm and steadfast eye of faith and hope, through and beyond time, into eternity. Let us call to mind the angel's admonition, 'Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.' Let the shade of true humility be upon our brow, lest our gaze be dazzled; and not for one moment let our right hand quit the open page of divine truth, lest imagination wander. May light from that sacred page be shed upon our hearts, that reading we may learn, and as we learn believe, and believing prove, that not in vain for us has the command been given to 'Search the Scriptures.'

"When we remember that the whole human race, in one constantly flowing tide, are year by year drawing nearer towards a new state of existence, which is inevitable, and will be eternal, well might inquiry into the nature of that existence be felt to be most deeply impor-

tant, even were it of remote expectation; but when we are sensible that ere another sun goes down, we ourselves may be among those summoned, and are, therefore, at all times on the threshold of eternity, how momentous does the interest become! Wisely, then, may we seek to obtain as near and correct a view as is permitted of that futurity so soon to be the present. Gratefully should we rejoice if, step by step, we find the prospect before us increasing in beauty and majesty as we proceed; and full of comfort, of consolation, and encouragement will it be, should we perceive the apprehension of death grow hourly more faint, and his certain approach become welcome rather than fearful, as the sublime hopes and promises of immortality and happiness increase in strength and earnestness.

"Will it be said that such study is beyond man's understanding! Here is the answer. 'It is the privilege and distinguishing character of a rational being to be able to look forward into futurity, and to consider his actions, not only with respect to the present advantage or disadvantage arising from them, but to view them in their consequences through all the parts of time in which himself may possibly exist. If, therefore, we value the privilege of being reasonable creatures, the only way to preserve it is to make use of it; and, by extending our views into all the scenes of futurity in which we ourselves must bear a part, to lay the foundation of solid and durable happiness.'

"One word more. This is addressed to believers only! To the infidel I would briefly write, but in characters of living fire, if it were possible, 'Nay, but, O man, who art thou that repliest against God? Shall the thing formed say to him that formed it, why has thou made me thus?' 'Shall the clay say to him that fashioneth it, what makest thou! Wo unto him that striveth with his Maker!' Can everlasting truth be made untruth by thine unbelief! Does the light cease to be light because the blind man says, 'I see not!' Thou preferest to be as the beasts that perish; the option is not given thee. It might please thee to forego the possibility of happiness so thou escape the possibility of punishment; but the body only can die. Thy soul must live, whether thou wouldest have it so or not. Oh! choose then, for thou canst, while there is time, between lasting peace and endless anguish—the anguish of comprehending too late the mercy thou hast despised, the glorious state of being thou hast thrown from thee."*

The Gatherer.

Tortoise Shell.—This highly-prized aquatic production, when caught by the eastern islanders, is suspended over a fire, kindled immediately after its capture, until such time as the effect of the heat loosens the shell to such a degree that it can be removed with the greatest ease. The animal, now stripped and defenceless, is set at liberty, to re-enter into its native element. If caught the ensuing season, or at any subsequent period, it is asserted that the unhappy animal is subjected to a second ordeal of fire, rewarding its captors this time, however, with only a thin shell. This, if true, shows more policy and skill than tenderness in the method thus adopted by the islanders; it is a questionless proof, too, of tenacity of life in the animal, and must further be accounted a very singular fact in natural history.—*Singapore Chronicle.*

Impulses.—The man of mere impulses does not know when he is happy, or what can make him so; he is continually resorting to the pleasures of sense, one after another; and after a very little of the novelty is over, he finds no pleasure in any of them. One and all, they are fatigue to the body, and weariness to the spirit; and though, in proportion as he can afford it, the ingenuity of thousands is constantly upon the rack to find him all that is choice and varied in bodily delight, a very large portion of his time is consumed in *ennui* and utter wretchedness, which the man whose mind is occupied never feels.—*Robert Mudie.*

A new comet is said to have been discovered in the constellation of Virgo, by M. Gallee.

Curious Discovery.—A strange lesson has just been read to antiquaries and virtuosi, by a remarkable discovery in the British Museum. The famous Portland Vase, the pride of ancient, and wonder of modern art,—the theme of many an essay, and many a panegyric, has let in a new light upon the fictile representations of antiquity. A few weeks ago it was deemed necessary to wash this noble relic, in order to remove the accumulated dust of ages; when, lo! almost every figure was found to be designated by an inscription, and the purport and procession of the whole vase (we believe) to be thereby explained! We have not yet had an opportunity of examining this memorable revelation, but can state that the theories of the late Mr. Payne Knight and Mr. Christie are utterly overturned by the facts now ascertained. When we consider how admirably these theories were made out, and how satisfactory they appeared to be, need we repeat that this is a strange lesson to antiquaries and virtuosi!—*Lit. Gazette.*

Insane persons, on an average, eat twice as much as sane persons, and they absolutely require more food than people in sound mind and body.—*Knight, on Insanity.*

True charity takes from man more than she gives; for unobserved in silence she steals out of his soul the poison of sorrow.

* From a truly excellent work, "The Philosophy of Happy Futurity, established on the sure Evidence of the Bible." By William Merry, Esq.

LONDON: Printed and published by J. LIMBIRD, 143, Strand, (near Somerset House); and sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.—In PARIS, by all the Booksellers.—In FRANCFORT, CHARLES JUGEL.

GENERAL INDEX.

A Buffalo Chase, 143
A last wish, 406
A visit to Manchester, 401
Abstracts from the readings of a book-worm, 6—28—59—191—401
Abdul Orrindeo, memoir of, 246
Abuses in Diet, 162
Account of the Corpse Candle, 136
Perkins's Steam Gun, 73
the British Association, 151
Netherside Hall, Yorkshire, 329
the Coral Islands, 350
Acquirements, on mental, 172
Africans, moral character of, 16
Advantages of Education, 87
Advantage of a knowledge of Natural History, 13
Adventures of the Missionary Williams, 221—240—259
Adventure at the Falls of Niagara, 199
Alban's, Duchess of (St.) memoirs of her life, 324—341—357
Alban's, Duchess of (St.) her burial-place, 406
Aldenham grammar-School, 389
Allen, Tom, memoir and portrait of, 305
Alfred, (King) his scholastic attainments, 245
Ali, Mahomet, and his sons, 150
Almanacks, historical notes on, 368
Altar of Edward VI., 56
American Ladies, 273
America, picture of, 95
American railroads, 417—426
Amusements for the People, 269
An Autumnal Contemplation, 156
Ancient Form of Grants, 215
temple at Malta, 354
National Music of Scotland, 159
British Naval Uniform, 111
Anecdote of the Priest and the Ostler, 173
Anecdotes of the Insane, 188
Anecdote of Aikin, 252
Beethoven, 28
Bonnycastle, 192
Anecdotes of Boswell, 6
Anecdote of, Bowles, Rev. Mr., 271
Brown, the founder of the Brownists, 390
Bruce, 75
Buffon, 59
Fuseli, 59
Anecdotes of Dryden, 252
Goëthe, 191
Harsnet, Archbishop, 390
Hobson, the Carrier, 266
Judge Jeffreys, 254
Linnæus, 401
Liszt, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, 295
Melancthon, Luther, and Zuinglius, 401
Mrs. Montague, 252
Nollekens, 75
Paley, 75
Parker, bishop of Oxford, 390
Rosseau, 26
Suwarrow, 252
Thamyris, 77
Voltaire, 343
Anglo-Saxon foundations of the English Language, 287
Angling, cruelty of, 108—124
Angler-Fish, history of the, 224
a blind, 112
Anglo-Saxons, an essay on their learning, 137
Antiquities, City, 298
Antique Artillery, 420
Ant and Caterpillar, 408
Arabian Horses, 103
Arabs, domestic habits of the, 394
Articles, origins of various, 28
Architecture, remarks on, 163
Armour worn at Tournaments, 147
of the Earl of Warwick, 167
A run through the Cherry-Gardens of Kent, 131
Ass, will of an, 274
Assassination of Kotzebue, 31
A sleepy Hearer, 205
A shameless Horse, 215
Atrocities of the Indian Thugs, 77
Atmospheric Electricity, 245
Autographs, the finest collection in England, 87
Authors, manuscripts of, 386
Avalanche, the, 134
Aviary, Mr. Foster's, 254
Babies, price of, in London, 312
Bad example, consequences of, 293
Balloon titles, 312
Balloonist, extract from the journal of a, 37

Barbarian Kings, titles and modes of address of, 71
Bartlemy Fair, lines on, 187
Barber-surgeons, paintings in the hall of, 29
Barnstaple, Grammar-School at, 98
Bargain, striking of a, 79
Baptismal Font in St. James's Church, 186
Bath, account of the Queen's College at, 202
Battle of Hastings, narrative of, 138
Bees, description of, 24
Bequests, curious, 209—227
Bernard, snow on the great St., 57
Beverley, market-cross at, 82
Bible, first Hebrew, 404
Birds, sight and smell of, 126
Births and Deaths, register of, 32
Birth-day serenade to the Queen's Mother, 127
Birth-place of Mathews, account of, 257
General Wolfe, account of, 289
Dryden, account of, 25
Blessings arising from economy, 50
of Truth, 304
Boat, an Indian-rubber, 280
Bodies buried in the Metropolis, numbers of, 388
Book of filial obedience, 93
Book-worm, abstracts from the readings of a, 6—28—59—191—401
Boundaries of the British Empire in the East, 171
Boy, the forsaken, 377
Breeches, the Bishop's, 250
Brick-making, mechanical, 273
Bristol, condition of the working classes in, 263
Britain, wolves in, 322
British Museum, portraits in the, 319—338—410
Queen Steamer, view and account of, 34
Naval Uniform, ancient, 111
Association, account of, 151
Bruce, the sword of, 328
Buildings, on the durability of, 170
Bull-fight, a Spanish, 327
Buonapartiana, 37
Burial, mode of, among the Greeks, 110
Bush-woman, an emaciated, 63
Bush-cow, portraits and account of the, 321
Byron, recollections of Lord, 424
Cabal, meaning of the word, 30
Calcutta, festival of the Mohurrum at, 394
Cambridge, Market Hill at, 266
Candle, leaping the, 79
Cardinal, the preserved remains of a, 352
Catalogue raisonné of works published under the title of Mirror, 6
Cedars of Lebanon, 38
Celtic Origins, 194
Cellars in London, first mention of, 312
Ceremonial of the Marriage of Mary I., 106
Challanges, form of, 175
Channing's remarks on England, 142
Chant, the Druid's, 414
Character of the Roman people, 54
Falstaff, 353
Chase, a buffalo, 143
Chase at sea, 164
Chatterton, his monument, 360
Chateau des Rochers, 413
Chaucer, life of, 9—19—69—90—116
Chelmsford, Grammar-School at, 98
Cherry-Gardens of Kent, a run through the, 131
Chemistry, experiments in, 46
Chigwell, Grammar-School at, 389
Children, remarks on, 152
China, origin of roast pig in, 398
Chinese, characteristics of the, 62
Christmas column for clever Children, 419
Carols and Amusements, 406—423
Church, St. Nicholas, 297
Churches, decoration of, 420
Circumstances, influence of, 246
City Antiquities, 298
Clerk of the Market, 79
Coat, to make a, last long, 388
Cock-Lane Ghost, account of, 193
Cock-fighting, when confined to children, 105
Coincidencies, Predictions, and Omens, 230—354
Collar of SS., origin of, 53
Common Names, number of, 32
Corpse Candle, account of the, 136
Coral Islands, account of the, 350
Coronation of Napoleon, 198
Corsican Hunt, 397
Contemplation, an autumnal, 156
Condition of the English Navy—temp. Henry V., 173
working classes in Bristol, 263
Consequences of bad example, 293
Conjugal Harmony, 24
Constantinople, St. Sophia, at, 370
Conversation, advantages of, 87
Content, lines on, 53
Courage, trial of, 47
Cruelty of Angling, 108—124
Crescent, imperial order of the, 320
Creation, minuteness of the works of, 216
Cultivation of Flowers, 11
Cumberland Gallery of Pictures, 18
Cup, the loving, 79
Curious title-deed, 412
Curiosity in Geology, 400
Curious Bequests, 209—227
customs of Manors, 136
custom on Easter Monday, 30
Manorial Custom, 72
Custom of well-flowering, 272
Custom-House, Dr. Arnott's stove in, 250
Cypresses, remarkable, 296
Daguerréotype, remarks on specimens of, 48
Daguerre's process of engraving, 257
Dandy, a clerical, of 1652, 264
December, 379
Deeds, in the olden times, 44
Definitions of Pleasure, 282
Description of the Glaciers, 299
Nazareth, 304
Ghuznee, 317
a race-course, 14
Storm, 393
Eglinton Castle, 145

Diet, abuses in, 162
Dinner-time 1700—1839, 399
Discovery of Mummies at Durango, Mexico, 67
Dobney's Gardens, Clerkenwell, 108
Domestic Habits of the Arabs, 394
Dorton Chalybeate Spa, description of, 130
Drawings, Photogenic, 288
of the intended Royal Exchange, 273
Dream, the, 333
Dreams, remarkable, 375
Drowning, mode of restoration from, 152
Druids, remarks on, 195
Dryden, memoir of, 25
Durability of Buildings, 170
Duke of Wellington's foreign orders, 296
Dwelling of Richard of Raindale, 153
Dying struggles of a wounded bird, 175
Early use of Tobacco, 31
Easter Monday, curious custom on, 30
Economy, advantages of, 50
Edward VI., view and history of the altar, called the monument of, 56
Effects of heat and cold, 21
Eglinton Castle, view and description of, 145
Tournament at, 154—177
memoir of the family of, 146
Electrical Machine, at the Gallery of Natural Magic, description of the, 18
Electricity, atmospheric, 244
remarks on, 74
Electric Girls of Smyrna, 262
Elliotson, (Dr.) early struggles of, 40
Elizabeth, Queen, on her intended marriage, 61
her affection for Earl Leicester, 61
England, Dr. Channing's remarks on, 142
English, Foreigners' character of the, 101
language, remarks on, 288
peasant, picture of the, 27
Engraving, Daguerre's process of, 257
on marble 262
Entrance to the Southampton Railway, account of, 161
Errand to the Iron Foundry, Schiller's poem, 267
Essay on the learning of the Anglo-Saxons, 137
Etna, Mount, 418
Eulogium on James Watt, 274
Evils of Wealth, 194
Exchange, Royal, drawings of, 273
Experiments in Chemistry, 46
Extract from the journal of a Balloonist, 37
Falstaff, character of, 353
Feltham's remarks on poverty and riches, 391
honour, 41
Female courtship in Rome, 89
Ferney, visitors at, 328
Ferrara, library at, 399
Festival of the Mohurrum, 394
Field of the Cloth of Gold, 140
Filial Obedience, book of, 93
Fine Arts in Ireland, 243
Italy, 263
Fish, affection of, 126
Font, the one in St. James's Church, 186
Font at St. Michael's, Southampton, 186
Form of challenges, 175
Foreigners' character of the English, 101
Forsaken boy, the, 377
Foster, (Mr.) his aviary at Stoke Newington, 254
Flowers, specific for nourishing, 80
Florian, life of, 165—190
Flowers, cultivation of, 11
Fragments to stimulate thought, 285
France, railroads in, 300
Free Grammar-school, Northampton, 390
Fiery-Meteors, remarks on, 68
Friendship and Generosity, 386
Friendship's Offering for 1840, 289
Gallery of Natural Magic, account of, 18
Galvanic Battery, 276
Garland, the Islington, 87
Gas, portable, 355
Gas produced by a new process, 417
Gay, the poet, memoir of, 98
Geological curiosity, 400
Generosity and Friendship, 386
Germany, railroads in, 300
Ghuznee, in Affghanistan, 317
Giraffe, birth and death of the young, at the Zoological Gardens, 16
Gipsy prophecy, remarkable, 301
Glaciers, description of the, 299
Gospels, reading of, in the corn-fields, 79
Grammar-School at Aldenham, 390
Barnstable, 98
Chelmsford, 98
Chigwell, 390
Northampton, 390
Tiverton, 98
Grants, ancient forms of, 215
Grapes, light obtained from, 243
Grave-digger's Story, 315
Great Britain, public charities in, 273
Greeks, mode of burial among the, 110
Hail, remarks on, 133
Hammer, the uses of, 22
Hardy, Sir Thomas, memoir of, 229
Harding the Jesuit, memoir of, 98
Harlech Castle, account of, 421
Harmony, conjugal, 24
Harmoniphon, the, 262
Harem, a Turkish, 205
Hastings, the battle of, 138
Health of the metropolis, 64
Heat and cold, effects of, 21
Hearer, a sleepy, 205
Hebrew Bible, the first, 404
Henry VIII., whimsical sketch of, 259
Henry V., condition of his navy, 178
Heraldic seals, 44
Hinchinbrook House, view and history of, 41
Historical notes on Almanacks, 368
History of old Sadler's Wells theatre, 218
royal residences, 196
the natives of British Guiana, 294
the Cock-lane ghost, 193
Ripon minster, 169
the mushroom tribe, 55
Hive-bee, cells of the, 42
Hockley-in-the-Hole, account of, 213

Holland, Philemon, memoir of, 98
Honour, Owen Feltham's remarks on, 39
Horrible effects of an avalanche, 134
Horse, precautions in purchasing a, 247
a shameless, 215
Horseback, a judge on, 80
Horsemanship, copy of a rare bill of, 107
Johnson's, 107
Coningham's, 107
Price's, 108
Jacob Bates's, 108
Horses, Arabian, 103
Hot-springs, plants, and fishes in, 174
Hughes's riding-school, Blackfriar's-road, 108
Human frame, quantity of blood in the, 299
Humour, Yorkshire, 87
Hunting in Corsica, 397
Hypocrisy, piratical, 103
Improvement in paddle-wheels, 387
Imperial Order of the Crescent, 320
India rubber gloves, 328
Inequality of wealth, 273
Influence of the seasons, 209
——— of circumstances, 247
Insect, the spectre, 89
Instructions for shaving, 307
Ireland, fine arts in, 243
a Frenchman's picture of, 26
as a sporting country, 260
Irishmen, tax on, 80
Iron trade, 356
Islington, the Three Hats public-house at, 107
garland, the, 87
Italy, fine arts in, 263
Jesuits, origin of the order of, 207
Jesse's angler's rambles, remarks on, 108, 124
Jewel, Dr., memoir of, 98
Jews' love of Judæa, 339
Jocular tenures, 120 — 72 - 44
Johnson's, Dr., poetic and literary accomplishments, 347
Jousts and tournaments, 104, 122, 139
Judge, a, on horseback, 80
Kensington Gardens, description of, 94
Knights, order of procession of, at Eglinton tournament, 177
Knowledge, pursuit of, 223
Kotzebue, assassination of, 31
Ladies, American, 273
rules for, 158
Largest ship in the world, 388
Lawns, to destroy worms on, 388
Leap candle, game of, 79
Lebanon, cedars of, 38
Legends of the Western Highlands, 35—51—203
Letters, rates of postage of, 403
Library of Ferrara, 399
St. Marks, at Venice, 385
Lines to a young girl, 8
Linen, on marking, 356
Liszt and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, anecdote of, 295
London in its primitive state, 316
morning contemplation on, 76
Longevity in Russia, 176
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 175
Lost one, the, lines on, 115
Love of Judæa, the Jews', 339
Loving cup, the, 79
Machine for copying oil paintings, 96
Madame de Staël, her residence, 313
Magi, the Persian, 403
Mahomet II. and Irene, an eastern tale, 83—99
Mahomet Ali and his sons, 150
Malta, ancient temple at, 355
Mammoth, discovery of a tusk of the, 112
Management of pigs, 404
Manchester, a visit to, 408
Manners of town gallants, 381
young wives, 13
Manor-House, the old, 187
Manorial custom, curious, 72 - 120 - 44
Manors, customs of, 136
Manuscripts of authors, 386
Marble, engraving on, 262
Market-place, Cambridge, 266
Winchester, 266
Market, clerk of the, 79
crosses, notice of, 82
Marriage of Victoria and Albert, 392
Mary I., 106
Mathews' delineation of the German and his wife, 322
birth-place of, 257
Matrimony, dark side of, 216
Mechanical brick-making, 273
Memoirs of Abdul Orrindec, 246
Alva, duke of, 285
Chaucer, 9—19—69—90—116
Eglinton, earl of, 146
Florian, 165
Gray, the poet, 98
Hardy, Sir T., 229
Harding, the Jesuit, 98
Holland, Philemon, 98
Jewel, bishop, 98
Mahmoud II., 66
Mathews, 237—255—277—291
Mahomet, 60
Moliere, 379—396
Morrison, Dr. R., 166
Old Parr, 219
Richard of Raindale, 153
R. Recorde, 44
Robyns, John, 286
Runjeet, Singh, 202
Spohr, 258
Schiller, 374
Tom Allen, 305
Memory, Napoleon's tenacious, 348
Mental acquirements, 172
Meteors, fiery, remarks on, 67
Metropolis, sanatorium in the, 335
health of the, 64
Milton, remarks on, 414
Mines in Spain, revenues of, 388
Minuteness of the works of Creation, 216
Miracles of Nature, 420
Mirror, account of various works published under that title, 6
Miser's habitation, the, 32

Missionary Williams, adventures of, 221—240—259
Mosted House, the, 4
Mode of kissing among the Hindoos, 16
Monte Cavello, 411
Monuments, height of the principal, 3
Monument, the London, 274
Morals of man, 268
Moral character of the Africans, 16
Mormolyce Phyllodes, view and description of the, 353
Morn, lines on, 162
Morning contemplation on London, 76
Mount Etna, 418
Mummies in the British Museum, lines on, 391
at Durango, discovery of, 67
Mushroom tribe, the, 55
Musical intervals and temperament, 348
Napoleon's tenacious memory, 348
coronation, 198
Natives of British Guiana, account of, 294
Nature, phenomena of, 47
Natural History, popular view of, 12
notes on, 23—42—108—124—283
Nazareth, description of, 304
Neilgherries, account of the, 302
Nelson Memorial, account of, 2
Nest of the Cross-bill, particulars of, 74
Netherside Hall, Yorkshire, account and view of, 329
New application of steam-power, 355
Newspaper readers, 360
New Exchange, Strand, 282
New Books.—Alciphron, 323—340
Blindness; or second sense restored, 158
Cure of Club-Foot, Bent Knee, &c., 227
Confessions of a Thug, 77
Companion to the Almanacks, 368
Essay on the learning of the Anglo-Saxons, 137
English Bijou, 367
Faulkner's History of Hammersmith, 211
Friends of Fontainbleau, 383
Gift, the, 367
Heath's Book of Beauty, 361
Journal of a Residence in England, 212
Keepsake, the, 361
Love, 310
Maxims, Morals, &c., 226
Memoirs of the Duchess of St. Alban's, 324—340—357
Oriental Annual, 364
Observations by E. W., 226
Physic and Physicians, 40
Picturesque, the, 363
Rara Mathematica, 311
Travels in South-Eastern Asia, 14
Vale of Glamorgan, 136
Western India, 384
Niagara, adventure at the falls of, 199
Nine tailors make a man; origin of the saying of, 112
Non-fatality of prussic acid, 356
Norwich, speech of a mayor of, 272
Norway Deals, notice of, 312
Northampton grammar-school, 389
Notes on Natural History, 23—42—108—124—283
Notitia Antiquaria, 44
Number of bodies buried in the Metropolis, 388
Nutmegs for Nightingales, 186
Oakham, curious manorial custom at, 72
Oak, hanged at the next, 128
the Wrelton, 170
Oak and Vine, 252
Oil paintings, machine for copying, 96
Old Sadler's Wells Theatre, history of, 218
Opium, use and abuse of, 335
Order of procession at the Eglinton Tournament, 177
Organs, when first introduced, 260
Origin of various articles, 28
the collar of SS., 53
striking a bargain, 79
roast pig in China, 398
Turnpikes, 96
the Order of Jesuits, 207
Paddle-wheels, improvement in, 387
Paintings in the hall of Barber-Surgeons, 29
Paley, (Dr.) anecdotes of, 76
Paper, when first made in England, 327
Parish-registers, 44
Patent candle extinguisher, 356
Peacock shooting, 402
Peasant, the English, 27
People, amusements for the, 269
Pencil, a propelled ever-pointed, 277
Persian Magi, 403
Phenomena of Nature, 47
Piano-forte, Tomkinson's newly invented, 143
Picture of Ireland, by a Frenchman, 26
Picture of America, 95
Pigs, management of, 404
Piratical Hypocrisy, 103
Philanthropic table-talk, 149
Photogenic Drawings, 288
Plague, recipe for the cure of, 261
Plants and fishes in hot springs, 174
Pleasure, definitions of, 282
Pleasures in Ayr, lines on, 156
Plymouth, victualling-house at, 345
Poetry, the holy art of, 76
Poetry.—A little child at play, 333
A young girl, 8
A son to his mother's picture, 375
Autumn, 347
Bride, the, 289
Blindness, on, 158
Bartlemy Fair, 187
British Museum, on viewing the mummies at, 390
Childhood, 187
Content, 58
Fragment, from the German, 314
Islington Garland, 87
Lines on Mr. Creswick's picture, 47

Poetry.—Lost One, the, 115
Masonic song, 314
Morning, 162
Mourner s Hope, the, 203
National Anthem, a, 223
Poet's Grave, a, 164
Pleasures in Ayr, 156
Secret Love, 288
Sir Francis Drake's Astrolabe, 331
Speaking Canary Bird, on the death of the, 227
Stanzas, 250
Stout old British Ship, the, 143
Tulip and Rose, 250
Twilight, 314
Valley of Vaucluse, 394
Widow of Naim, 375
Wife to the Wooer, 361
Poetic and literary accomplishments of Dr. Johnson, 347
Poisonous toads, 80
Polytechnic experiments, 46—167
Pwll Caradoc, account of, 421
Portraits in the British Museum, 319—338—410
Portable Gas, 355
Poverty and Riches, 391
Power and rank of Consorts of Queens of England, 376
Predictions and Omens, 230—354
Preserved remains of a Cardinal, 352
Priest and the ostler, 173
Prince of Philip and Mary, his pretended birth, 174
Princes of the Blood, lord-lieutenants of Ireland, 175
Prison of St. Pelagie, 381
Progress of Science, 74
Property in London, value of, 312
Prussic acid, non-fatality of, 356
Public instruction in Russia, 272
Public Exhibitions.—Gallery of Natural Magic, 18
Cumberland Gallery of pictures, 18
Purchasing a horse, precautions in, 247
Pursuit of knowledge, 223
Quantity of blood in the human frame, 299
Quebec-House, Kent, 289
Queen Elizabeth, on the intended marriage of, 61
her affection for the Earl of Leicester, 61
anecdote of, 331
Queen Bertha, visit to the tower of, 68
Queen's College, Bath, history of, 202
Queens of England, power and rank of consorts of, 376
Race-course, description of a, 14
Ramble through Sherwood, 206—331
Rara Mathematica, notice of, 311
Rates of postage of Letters, 403
Railroads in France, Germany, and Spain, 300
Railroads, American, 417—426
Railways, antiquity of, 280
Reading the Gospels at Wells, and in cornfields, 79
Readers of Newspapers, 360
Recollections of Lord Byron, 424
Remarks on the mineral world, 50
Rain, 133
Hail, 133
Children, 152
Architecture, 163
Virtue and Vice, 189
Snow, 298
Remarkable gipsy prophecy, 301
Dreams, 375
Twins, 79—42
Recipe for the cure of the plague, 261
Recorde, Robert, memoir of, 44
Redbourne Church and Vicarage, 405
Rennie's Insect Architecture, extracts from, 23—42
Residence of Mad. de Stael, 313
Residence of Mad. de Sevigné, 413
the Popes, 411
Restoration from drowning, 152
Revenue of Spanish mines, 388
Richard of Raindale, memoir of, 153
Richard Cœur-de-Lion, tomb of, 296
Ripon Minster, history of, 169
Roast pig in China, origin of, 398
Roman people, character of, 52
Roman toga, the, 399
Rome, female courtship in, 89
Royal residences, history of, 196
Russia, theatres in, 111
public instructions in, 272
longevity in, 176
Rules for Ladies, 158
Runjeet Singh and his wives, 202
Russell, (Lady R.) her letters, 362
Sanatorium in the Metropolis, 334
Sanctity of a Moslem priest, 365
Sand, the assassin of Kotzebue, 31
Sandwich Island Volcano, 71
Salisbury, Lady and Edward, 364
Saving Banks in France, 232
Serenade to the Queen's Mother, 127
Seasons, influence of the, 209
Scene, a delightful oriental, 384
Schiller, memoir and statue of, 374
Science, progress of, 74
Scotland, on the ancient national music of, 159
Shakspeare, will of, 360
Shaving, instructions for, 307
Sherwood, a ramble through, 206—331
Schiller's gang nach dem eisenhammer, 267
Scholastic attainments of King Alfred, 245
Shooting of peacocks in India, 402
Sky-lark, on the song of the, 135
Smelting copper, improvement in, 356
Smithfield, jousting in, 106—122, 123
Smyrna, electric girls of, 262
Snow, remarks on, 298
Snow on the Great St. Bernard, 57
Soap-suds, a specific for nourishing flowers, 80
Song of Pleasures in Ayr, 156
Southampton Railway, account of, 161
Spain, railroads in, 300
Spanish bull-fight, 327
Speed, comparison of, 176
Speech, singular recovery of, 80

Spectre insect, the, 89
Speech of a Mayor of Norwich, 272
Spirit of the Annuals for 1840, 361
Spohr, memoir of, 258
Steam, substitute for, 170
weight of, 356
first practical discovery of, 248
Gun, Perkins's, 73
Boat traffic on the Thames, 86
power, new application of, 355
Storm, description of, 393
Story, the grave-digger's, 315
Stones, precious, a few words on, 119
Stout Old British Ship, lines on, 143
Stove at the Custom House, 250
Strand, New Exchange in the, 282
St. Mark's library at Venice, 385
St. Nicholas' Church, view and history of, 297
St. Pelagie, prison of, 361
St. Sophia, Constantinople, 370
Suicides in Westminster, 328
Table-talk, philanthropic, 149
Tax on Irishmen, 80
Tenures, jocular, 120
Thames, steam-boat traffic on, 86
Thompson, lines on the burial-place of, 164
The Old Manor House, 187
Theatres in Russia, 111
Thoughts on eternity, 427
Thugs, fiendish atrocities of, 77
Tiberias, description of, 282
Titles of barbarian kings, 71
Tiverton, view and account of the Grammar-school at, 98
Toads, poisonous, 80
Tobacco, early use of, 31
Toga, the Roman, 399
To make a coat last long, 388
Tomkinson's newly-invented Pianoforte, 143
Tomb of Edward V. and his brother, 337
Tortoise-shell, mode of obtaining, 428
Town gallants, manners of, 381
Tournaments, 104—122—139—177
of the Greeks and Romans, 104
water, 105
in France, 104
Smithfield, 106—122, 123
the reign of Edward III., 106
Richard II., 122
Henry IV., 123
on London Bridge, 122
armour worn at, 147
at Eglinton Castle, 154
Tower of Queen Bertha, sketch of the, 68
Tremaine, N. and A., remarkable twins, 79
Trial of courage, 47
Trundle-wheel, ancient, 128
Truth, remarks on, 304
Turkish harem, 205
Turnpikes, origin of, 96
Use and abuse of opium, 335
Uses of the hammer, 22
Valley of Vaucluse, lines on, 394
Value of property in London, 312
Vampire bat, account of the, 59
Varnish, Chinese, 356
Victoria and Albert, marriage of, 392
County, recovery of land in, 168
Victualling-house at Plymouth, 345
View and description of the Mormolyce Phyllodes, 353
Vine and oak, 252
Violin, an improved, 242
Virtue and vice, remarks on, 189
Virtues of Water, 123
Volcano in one of the Sandwich Islands, 71
Voltaire, anecdote of, 342
Watch, a transparent, 355
Water, the virtues of, 123
tournaments, 105
Watt, eulogium on James, 274
Wealth, inequality of, 273
evils of, 194
Well-flowering, custom of, 272
Wellington, duke of, his foreign orders, 296
Wellingtoniana, No. III., 114
IV. 234
Western railway, galvanic battery at the, 276
Highlands, legends of the, 203
Literary and Scientific Institution, view and account of, 49
Wheel, ancient trundle, 128
Whimsical sketch of Henry VIII., 259
Will of an ass, 274
Wills of Shakspeare, Milton, and Napoleon, 360
Windsor Castle, knights of the garter at, 363
Wine and Water, 377
World, largest ship in, 388
history of the mineral, 50
Wolves in Britain, 322
Wounded bird, dying struggles of, 175
Wrelton oak, the, 170
Yarmouth, view and description of the market-place at, 82
Yorkshire humour, 87
Young Girl, lines to a, 8
wives, manners of, 13
Zoology, notices of, 74

ENGRAVINGS.

STEEL-PLATE PORTRAIT OF PRINCE ALBERT, OF SAXE COBOURG AND GOTHA.—*Frontispiece.*

Aldenham Grammar School, 389
Autograph of Charles Mathews, 241
Arms of Lord Eglington, 146
Birth-place of General Wolfe, 289
Charles Mathews, 257
Dryden, 25
Barnstaple Free Grammar-School, 97
Baptismal Font, 175
Chigwell Grammar-School, 389
Colossal Electrical Apparatus, 17
Dwelling of Richard of Raindale, 153
Dining Saloon of the British Queen Steamer, 33
Eglington Castle, 145
East Front of Dorton Spa, 129
Entrance to the Southampton Railway, 161
Free Grammar-School at Chelmsford, 97
Harlech Castle, Merionethshire, 421
Hinchinbrook House, 41
Knights Jousting, 105
La Belle Alliance, 113
Major Rowley's Tomb at Waterloo, 234
Market Hill, Cambridge, 265
Market-place at Beverley, 81
Northampton Grammar-School, 389
Netherside Hall, Yorkshire, 329
New Front of the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, 49
Exchange, Strand, 281
Old Sadler's Wells, 217
Prison of St. Pelagie, 384
Portrait of Tom Allen, 305
Portrait of Mahmoud II., 65
Perkins's Steam-Gun, 73
Pump Room, Dorton Spa, 129
Pwll Caradoc, Cardiganshire, 421
Queen's College, Bath, 201
Redbourne Church and Vicarage, 405
Residence of Madame de Staël, 313
Madame de Sevigné, 413
Ripon Minster, 169
St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 297
Statue of Schiller, 374
Square, or Market, Winchester, 265
Stove in the Custom House, 249
Tiverton Free Grammar-School, 97
Three Engravings of the Angler Fish, 224, 225
Tomb of Major Stables, at Waterloo, 234
Two Portraits of the Bush Cow, 321
Tomb of Edward V. and his brother, 337
The Opium Gatherer, 336
The Mormolyce Phyllodes, 353
The Four-horned Agama, 121
The Church at Waterloo, 113
The Spectre Insect, 89
The House of the Cock-lane Ghost, 193
The Altar, commonly called the Tomb of Edward VI., 56
The Nelson Memorial, 1
Victualling House at Plymouth, 345
Water Tournament, 105
Yarmouth Market-place, 81

Printed by J. Limbird, 143, Strand.